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THE "conspiracy of David B. Hill seems to have taken the place of the Chilian war in the columns of the Eastern newspapers of the Cleveland variety.

Two twelve-inch guns have recently been added to the armament of the country, one of which was forged abroad at a cost of \$57,000 and the other in this country at an expense of \$46,000. That is what comes of encouraging home industry.

WHY doesn't the Prohibition party, which seems to be looking about for a candidate, nominate Frances E. Willard and be done with it? If any President could sweep the "rum power" off the face of the earth by one twist of the wrist, Frances could.

THE friends of Senator Sherman in the Ohic Legislature are determined to put an end to the charges of newspapers to the effect that he purchased votes in the late election. They have secured a committee composed of two Republicans and two Democrats to investigate them.

If the correspondents in this city who are stupidly beginning to repeat the old stuff to the effect that the President is very unpopular at home are at a loss what to send to their papers let them ascertain the strength of the Hill element among the active Democratic polsticians and make it known.

When the explorers of the West for presidential timber mention the Hon. A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois, they acknowledge that the period for saplings has come. Mr. Stevenson, it is necessary to add, was Mr. Cleveland's First Assistant Postmaster-general, who removed fifteen thousand Republicans in one year.

MR. BELLAMY, of "Looking Backward" fame, has secured Col. T. W. Higginson, of literary reputation, to join him in an effort to require cities to run coal-yards, furnishing all the capital, to the end that fuel may be furnished the consumers at cost, and now they are importuning the Massachusetts Legislature.

IT is announced that Mr. Cleveland will deliver the address before the law department of Ann Arbor, Feb. 22, in commemoration of Washington's birthday. If Mr. Cleveland tells the truth about George Washington, he will begin by saying that he hated Democrats, and Democrats in his time hated him. Besides, G. W. believed in a protective tariff.

WHEN the bids for the city printing were opened, a few days ago, the Sentinel was allowed to withdraw its bid, which it found unnecessarily low. With a knowledge of the bids of al competitors it was able to put in a revised bid much higher than the first, yet lower than others, and has now got the contract. It has been remarked that this is a business administration.

COMMENTING upon the resolution of Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, intimating that the President had withheld some of the Chilian correspondence, the Chicago News declares that it was an extraordinary display of bad taste, that "Mr. Harrison's message will stand the test of fair criticism," and that "its championship of national honor will outlast many generations of Americans." The Chicago News is one of the few independent papers which has not taken an un-American attitude.

THE member of Parliament for Sheffield, England, Col. Howard Vincent, who has just returned from the United States, says, in an interview in the London Financial News, that he believes the McKinley law has been a tremendous success, and that it is "doing a great deal to give American wages to American workingmen." As Colonel Vincent represents a borough which has lost some of its trade by the McKinley law he cannot be regarded as a witness predisposed to the existing tariff law.

During the eleven months which ended Nov. 30, 1890, before the McKinley law went into effect, we imported 1,133,-458 pounds of cigars and cheroots, but during the corresponding period of 1891 the importation was but 582,413 pounds. During the eleven months preceding the practical effect of the McKinley law our import of tobacco leaf suitable for cigar wrappers was only 4,705 pounds, while during the eleven months which followed it was 884,005 pounds, which shows that the manufacture has been transferred to this country.

REPRESENTATIVE BAKER, of Kansas, has introduced a bill to turn the Fort Hays military reservation and buildings over to Kansas to be used as a home for old soldiers. His bill opens with a preamble that "whereas there are now over

houses of the country for the want of | the Sentinel's false reports of the Resomewhere else to find a home." This shows that the average Congressman is apt to be very loose in his statements. The new census returns show that there are only 73,045 paupers in poor-houses in the United States. Of these, 32,304 are females and 40,741 are males. Of the male paupers 30 per cent., or nearly onethird, are under age. Mr. Baker's statement that there are over fifty thousand old soldiers in the poor-houses of the country is a libel on the old soldiers and on the country.

HOW TO CARRY INDIANA.

The Republican organization in thi State is now complete, so far as State and county committees are concerned. and there is every reason to believe that the work has been well done. The State committee is an excellent one; its officers have given evidence of their fitness for the positions they fill, and the county committees are unusually well organized. The Journal believes that the committees, one and all, will do all that lies within their power to secure a Republican victory next fall. It is to be hoped they will lose no time in putting themselves in communication with the working Republicans of their various localities and informing themselves as to the work before them. It is right that they should feel that Indiana can be carried by the Republicans, but it would be a mistake to suppose that it can be done without hard work. The work should be begun early and prose cuted intelligently, persistently and tire-One of the first things to be looked

after is the circulation of Republican newspapers, and to this end energetic efforts should be made to increase the circulation of local papers, and after them of some good Republican paper, like the Indianapolis Daily or Weekly Journal. This work cannot be begun too soon nor prosecuted with too much energy. It is late, even now, to begin it, but better late than never. We venture the assertion that if a good Republican paper could be sent, from now until the election, to every doubtful voter in the State and to such Democrats as are accessible to reason, the Republicans would carry the State by fifteen thousand majority. The only hope of the Democracy is in keeping the people misinformed and keeping the truth away from them. The way to destroy this hope is by circulating Republican newspapers. These are far more effective than campaign literature, and to get the best results the work of circulating them should be begun as soon as possi-

Another point to which the committees should turn their attention is the formation of Republican clubs. This should be encouraged by every possible means. Clubs can be of great service in many ways, by stirring up interest and bringing Republicans together during the campaign, by reaching out after doubtful voters, by aiding in the dissemination of political literature and by getting out voters at the election. In forming these clubs young men should be given front seats and made to feel that it is an honor to work for the public welfare through the Republican party. There should be no close corporation atmosphere or closed-door business in the clubs. On the contrary, they should aim to take in all classes and all shades of opinion, and their proceedings should be made interesting enough to attract members and secure attendance. With our present excellent committees and with a proper use o Republican newspapers and Republican clubs we can carry Indiana next fall beyond a doubt.

THE END OF A FAKE.

The Sentinel, in its account of the Republican committee meeting of Thursday, announces conspicuously that "the Blaine men have no show whatever." This is the Sentinel's way of announcing that the so-called "anti-Harrison movement" in this State has no standing, and is an admission that the sensational statements on the subject which have appeared in that paper from time to time during the last few months have been almost wholly devoid of truth. These statements have given exaggerated accounts of alleged meetings and conferences at which representative men and prominent Republicans from all parts of the State were said to have been present. It has been represented that the movement was general throughout the State, that there was a secret organization in nearly every county, that the State central committee, etc. On the strength of those reiterated statements special dispatches were sent from here to various outside papers repeating and exaggerating them until many persons were made to believe that the adin Indiana. Those who were acquainted with the real situation knew very well that these misrepresentations would

eye-opener was the Republican primaries to elect members of the county committees. These were entirely harmonious, and showed very little anti-Harrison feeling. Nevertheless, the Sentinel, in order to maintain a show of consistency, represented that the anti-Harrison movement showed up very strong in the primaries. Its head-lines over the stuff pretending to give the proceedings contained the following: "A dig at Harrison! Is taken pretty generally over the State; a mighty close shave in his own home; the probability that he is beaten there." Edito-

rially the Sentinel said: The Harrisonians and the "antis" seem to have had a "parrot-and-monkey time" all over Indiana on Saturday. Both sides claim to have come out first best. It remains to be seen which claim is well founded. To an outsider it looks as if the two factions quit about even on the first skir-

mish. But the war has only begun. It was still trying to keep up the fiction that the anti-Harrison movement was very strong and that the Republicans of Indiana were hopelessly divided on the subject. In accordance with the plan to keep up this false im-

publican primaries were sent out as specials to papers which had shown a preference for lies to the truth. The same was done in regard to the district meetings which were held the week after the primaries.

At last, however, the game is ended and the truth has come out. The organization of the State central committee and the strong resolutions, unanimously adopted, indorsing the administration of President Harrison and urging his renomination, leave the Sentinel and the special correspondents of Democratic newspapers without an inch of ground to stand on. They stand before the community and the country as the organizers and engineers of a big fake. The anti-Harrison movement as de picted by them was a humbug from the beginning. It existed only in their super-heated imaginations. Their wish was father to the thought. The big meetings and conferences, the thorough organization, the widespread disaffection, the open split in the Republican party, the great army of anti-Harrison men were all picturesque fiction. The Sentinel's pretended accounts of violent controversies in the Republican primaries and the special correspondents' wild stories of how Harrison was "slaughtered in his own State" are now revealed as utterly devoid of truth. The Sentinel now says "the Blaine men have no show whatever." This is its way of admitting that the anti-Harrison movement does not exist, which, by the same token, is an admission that several somebodies have been doing some very tall lying during the last few months. The anti-Harrison movement in Indiana was a very interesting fake while it lasted, but, as fakes generally do, it has come to an ignominious end. There are a great many Republicans in Indiana, but they are neither Blaine Republicans or Harrison Republicans. They are plain, fighting Republicans.

THE STORY OF THE POSTOFFICE.

The story which the statistics of the Indianapolis postoffice tells is a pleasing one for all those who take a pride in the growth of the city, its general prosperity and the evidence of a more general communication with the outside world Take the sales of stamps. During the month of December, 1889, the aggregate sales were \$18,800.83; during December, 1890, \$21,855.82; during December, 1891 \$25,190.01. During June, 1890, the sales of stamps aggregated \$18,575.88; during June, 1891, \$21,454.21; during November, 1890, \$18,063.38; during November, 1891 \$22,734.27. The receipts of the Indianapolis postoffice for stamps during the year 1886 were \$173,990.02, against \$270, 325.13 in 1890-an increase of \$96,335.11 in five years, or 55.6 per cent., or over 11 per cent. a year. During the year which ended March 31, 1889, the receipts for stamps were \$197,000. At the present rate of sales the receipts for the year which will end March 31, 1892, will reach, if not exceed, \$284,000-an in crease in three years of \$87,000, or 44.2 per cent., or 14.7 per cent. per annum.

Such an increase of postal business a the foregoing figures show points un mistakably to a continuous increase of population, a decided expansion of business, and to a larger use of the mails. Nor has this remarkable increase been made at the expense of the postoffices in the vicinity. All of them deposit their revenues with the postmaster in this city, and these deposits, in the aggregate, are considerably larger than ever before, showing that the people are using the mails more and more as the service is made to meet their demands. Years ago it was believed that the free delivery in cities would be a bill of expense to the government, with no corresponding advantage in the way of revenues. Free delivery has been followed by an expansion of revenues over the cost that has been surprising and gratifying. Now the Postmaster-general somewhat startles the conservative citizen by showing, by experiment, that

a daily rural free delivery will pay its While the statistics of the moneyorder business of the Indianapolis office are given from time to time, few have an adequate appreciation of the extent to which the postoffice is the financial clearing-house of the masses. During the year 1891, 23,968 domestic and 1,913 foreign money orders and 15,314 postal notes were sold at the Indianapolis office, by all of which \$280,020.01 in cash was distributed. But the money distributed through the Indianapolis postoffice to persons in other towns, States it would doubtless capture a majority of | and countries is not one-fourth of the amount received through that cash clearing-house. The figures show that during the year 1891, 108,222 domestic money orders, aggregating \$1,173,425.74; 783 foreign money orders, aggregating \$13,423.37, and 56,978 postal notes, callministration had but a small following | ing for \$99,923.58, were cashed here—in all, \$1,286,772.69. That is, during the year 1891, an aggregate of \$1,566,792.70 was distributed through the Indianapohave their day, and that the truth would | lis postoffice, and an aggregate of 207,come out finally, and they bided their | 177 customers were practically attended to in the transaction of the business, at The truth has come out. The first | a cost of \$2,768.28, or less than one-fifth of 1 per cent. for each dollar handled. An institution which has over 207,000 money customers and does an annual business of over \$1,566,000 can make some pretensions as a clearing-house, i not as a bank. Not the least of the advantages of the postal banking-house in our city is that it brings us four dollars as often as it takes one away.

REPRESENTATIVE ALLEN, of Mississippi, aspires to the reputation of a wit So far as remembered, he has not developed any talent for legislation, or shown his usefulness in any way, but on different occasions he has made speeches which have caused the House to laugh. Evidently, it does not take much to do

Mr. Allen's effort to make fun out of the Chilian affair was a sorry attempt at wit. Several Southern members have shown that they appreciated the gravity of the situation and the importance of the steps taken by this government to vindicate the honor of the flag. Nothing in Mr. Allen's speech indicates that he held any such sentiments. To

or, at least, only important as affording an opportunity for one of his attempts at wit. He pretends to have seen, from the beginning, that there was no danger of war and that the serious apprehensions entertained by the House committee on foreign affairs were entirely groundless. If Mr. Allen had sense enough to have been deemed by the Speaker worthy of a place on the foreign affairs committee he might have thought differently.

THE correspondent in this city of the Louisville Courier-Journal sends that paper an alleged account of the Republican conference and committee meeting of Thursday, in which he says:

It is understood that the absence of ref-erence to the administration was prearranged for fear of precipitating a riot on the part of the Blaine men. Nothing in the way of resolutions was adopted.

Of course, every well-informed person knows that the committee adopted unanimously a very strong resolution indorsing the administration and urging President Harrison's renomination, The sort of stuff that was sent to the Courier-Journal is what Democrats read and think is news.

A BILL has been introduced in the House to strike foreign pensioners off the pension list. The bill provides that "no pension shall be paid to any person who is not a citizen and a bona fide resident of the United States." The records show that there are 2,646 pensioners living in fortyseven foreign countries. Of these, 1,315 live in Canada, 403 in Germany, 490 in Great Britain, 56 in Switzerland, 36 France, 21 in Australia, and so on. Italy has seventeen and Chili five. If a man has abjured his American citizenship he ought not to draw a pension.

Mr. Harrison knew all about Chili's pology, but he didn't want to throw his able message in the waste-basket.

The Atlanta Constitution, from which the above is clipped, cannot be so ignorant as not to have known that the statement is false, because it appears after the Blount explanation and in the same issue with the President's last

THE W. C. T. U. of California is boom ing W. Jennings Demorest as the Prohibition candidate for the presidency, or, as it is officially expressed, they have "proudly flung their colors" for this standard-bearer. The assertion is made that there is no man in the United States who will poll a larger vote on this ticket than Mr. Demorest-a statement no outsider is likely to dispute. owing to the general lack of acquaintance with the popular men in the Prohibition party. The Journal, however, with its usual freedom from partisan bias, makes haste to assist the boom by explaining to those who never heard of Demorest that he is the proud publisher of a fashion magazine. He is said to be a philanthropist, is wealthy and financially able to give a free copy of his magazine to every woman who can get her husband to vote for him. The Journal is opposed to anything like corruption in politics, and assumes, of course, that anything of that character would be contrary to the principles of Mr. Demorest; but if, as a delicate attention to the female members of his party, he should wish to send them his magazine as a sort of reward of merit, who so consorious as to criticise? He might gain many votes that way, and would certainly increase the subscription list of his valuable and widely-circulated magazine.

MRS. EDWIN DODD, an intelligent Indiana woman, who has recently returned from Santiago, Chili, where she was a teacher, says: "Balmaceda was a man of progressive ideas, and instituted many reforms, which caused the opposition to inaugurate the rebellion which resulted in his overthrow." On the same line, Lieutenant Salisbury, of the United States cruiser Baltimore, who is now visiting friends in this country, says: "A reaction has already begun, and when Balmaceda killed himself nothing but regret was heard on all sides. He was too progressive for Chilians, and his interest in pushing improvements by Americans caused the Congressionalists to suppose that he was aided in the war by the United States." Balmaceda was unquestionably the best President Chili ever had, and from present indications she is not likely to have a better one soon.

and now purser on an American merchant vessel which has been cruising in the Pacific ocean, in which he says:

I was at Valparaiso during the siege, and at the time of the fall of that place, but had left there before the events took place that are liable to lead to war between this country and Chili. But I had abundant opportunities to learn of the inveterate hatred that the Chilians bear for Americans, for during my stay there there were many attempts made to force me into a quarrel, and had I accepted them I would have been simply murdered, and it is so with every American citizen. I, and other Americans that I knew, submitted to insults that make me swear to think about, simply because to have resented them would have given an excuse for a mob to murder us, and I hope the government will conclude to wipe out the insults and indignities to America and American citizens in a way that will teach them eternal respect for the stars and stripes, and for the fighting qualities of the Yankee Nation, which at present they hold in very great

THE latest rumor about the ubiquitous Garza is that he has gone into Mexico with a force of nearly five thousand wellmounted and well-armed men. This seems improbable, but if it should prove true, there may be lively times ahead in Mex-

T new political organization that has been trying to form at Chicago might be called a mince-meat affair were not the

brandy so severely omitted. Z. L. K.: W. J. Florence was sixty years old at the time of his death.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. FEMALE dentists are so popular in Sweden

that a scholarship has been founded for the

purpose of rendering assistance to women

without means who intend to study den-THE wife of Max O'Rell, who is figuring publicly as a writer, having translated her husband's books, is an English woman by birth and the daughter of a ship-owner of

IF you want a good pictu re of Lady Henry Somerset you must send to the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. Lady Henry has given the exclusive sale of her pictures to that association for the benefit of its new head-

EUGENE HIGGINS, the very practical politician from Maryland, who Mr. Cleveland recently said was one of the most efficient officers in his administration, is a clerk for the ways and means committee at a salary of \$5 a day.

THE late Grand Duke Constantine, the Czar's uncle, was in general appearance the image of an Englishman. He had a fair and somewhat ruddy complexion, light bine eyes that were so near-sighted that be wore spectacles, and auburn hair. In stature he was tall enough, like all his family, to tower above the ordinary crowd.

house, when he lived in St. Petersburg, was a favorite resort of artists, authors and scientific people.

THE American Baptist Missionary Union, of Boston, Mass., asked for \$50,000 to establish a college among the Telegn Baptists of India. John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, has at once pledged \$25,000 of

HABITUAL drunkards are cared for in singular and withal effective manner in Norway and Sweden. The penalty is imprisonment, and during mearceration they are fed on bread and wine, no water being allowed them. FRANCIS M. DALE, a colored man, took

oath in Judge Broaddus's court, in Kansas City, the other day, that he was 170 years old and had fought under Washington in the revolutionary war. That old chap would swear to anything. THE Pundita Rama bai's Home for Hindoo

Widows is now occupied by twenty-six widows from nine to twenty-five years o age, all of whom were widows before they were seven years old. Besides these there are thirteen others, deserted wives, unmarried girls and married children, who have been rescued, and who are attending the school as students.

HENRY GEORGE meets with friends in al sorts of odd places. He once gave a dinner to half a dozen men at a restaurant, and the party was attended by a waiter who showed throughout the meal absolutely no interest in anything save his own duties. When the guests rose to go, however, the waiter planted himself with glowing face before Mr. George, proclaimed his acquaintance with the works of the latter, and begged the single-tax apostle to look out for relatives of his admirer should he ever

A CONSPICUOUS figure in Stockton, Cal. s Charles Light, an Indian, who has been elected a justice of the peace. A few years ago he was driving a dirt-cart for the city, and left this employment to do "chores" for a Mr. Dallas in return for board, clothing and education. Young Light at the time could not read English, but he rapidly picked it up, entered a business college, studied law, and in 1888 was admitted to the bar. As an advocate and political orator he seon made a reputation, and is now regarded as one of the rising young men of Stockton. He is thirty-two years old, and a Republican. MORE YOU TICKLE, MORE YOU WIN.

"Frown if you must, laugh if you can, is good advice for every man.
Tickle the earth and make 'er grin— The more you tickle the more you win." -Atlanta Constitution. TEN THOUSAND GEORGIA COLONELS. Now that the war is over, All of the talk was vain; Ten thousand Georgia colonels Are marching home again.

And the only living private Returns with looks of woe To join the living skeleton ithin the ten-cent show. -Atlanta Constitution AFTER LOWELL. Since Chili's come to reason and is willin' to

She ain't quite sure she did the right and prope That Uncle Sam should be the first to meet he While the eagle is a screamin' and the band's be Fer, says Mr. B.

re goin' to stick by our own countree. BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Growing Boy. "Baby growing right along!" "Oh, yes. I think he will catch up with hi roice in a year or so.'

And Import Their Rum. Tommy-What are barbarians, paw? Mr. Figg-They are people who fight with bows r spears, instead of repeating rifles. His Business.

"What is your line of business?" asked the uisitive stranger. "I am a blik collector," replied the detective. Grounds for Content. t might be ventured as a happy thought, Though there is little funny in it,

That the penny machine is content with its slot Because of the money in it. Serious Outlook. Watts-I tell you, it makes a man feel pretty erious to find himself threatened with paralysis. Potts-You don't mean to say that is your case,

Watts-Yes. My butcher told me that if I did not do something for him by the first of the onth he would paralyze me.

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Careful Estimate of His Character and Per sonality by a Religious Paper.

Indiana Baptist. Great interest necessarily attaches to any man holding a position of ruler of any people. Especial interest attaches to the President of the United States, because of the fact that he occupies one of the most important and exalted offices in the world. and from the further fact that he is elected THE Tipton Advocate prints a letter from | to his high office by the votes of the peorepresentative man, and, in a certain sense, stands for the people.

Owing to the existence in this country of two great political parties, each striving earnestly for the mastery, it is not always easy to determine precisely what the real character of the President is, because the members of his own party are liable to overestimate him, while members of the other party, in many cases, fail to give him credit for his true worth. It is, however, important that we should, as a people, form a just estimate of our President, giving him credit for all that he is while, at the same time, holding him responsible for any defects of character or failures of administration. We believe it is possible and desirable, without any political bias whatever, to form a just estimate of the personal elements and character of President Harrison, and it is the purpose of this writer to indicate in broad outine the salient points of his personality. Since this paper is not political in any sense, and is published in President Harrison's home State and city, none could have a better right to speak freely on this sub-

Perhaps the most striking fact is his power of endurance. The demands made apon him by the exacting duties of his office are very severe and absolutely continuous. The strain upon him that began pefore his election will continue until the last day of his administration without cessation and with little relief. He is fortunate in a robust constitution and in the ability to stand continuous and fatiguing labor. Few men in this conntry perhaps appreciate how severe are the demands made by the office of President upon his powers of endurance, and it is a matter of public congratulation that to a naturally vigorous phys ical organization he adds regularity o hours, simplicity of life, abstemious habits, and intelligent care of himself. He has large resources for his work Few, if any, men have ever entered the discharge of the duties of President better equipped than Ben-

jamin Harrison. In a very peculiar sense he is a man of the people, an American, with the fullest American sympathies. All his life he has been in close touch with the people, not with any par ticular class exclusively, but with all classes. He knows from personal experience what it is to struggle with poverty be is in touch and sympathy with men who their bread by the sweat of their brow; he served during the war, sharing the perils and hardships of campaign and battle, and he knows by wide travel, careful observation and critical study the conditions and needs of every section of the country. He is in fullest sympathy with every great movement, whether educational, missionary, political or other, that has for its object the

amelioration of the condition of any class His collegiate education gave him knowledge and mental training, his legal studies prepared him for the great

promotion of the public welfare or the

law that claim his attention as President, while his experience in the politics of his State and his career as United States Senator have familiarized him with all the great political questions of the day. He has, accordingly, shown a fertility of resource that has prepared him thus far during his nearly three years of administration for every emergency that has presented itself. In the selection of men for the high offices at his disposal, in the preparation of his annual messages, which pass in review all great national and international questions that required his consideration, in the felicitous utterances that have characterized his public addresses, in the readi ness with which he has assumed the ad ministration of the details of the State De-

partment in the absence of its chief, and

in many other ways he has shown himself

ready to meet the exigencies of his situa-

tion and has impressed the popular mind

with a rapidly-growing conviction of his

real greatness. Nothing perhaps is more characteristic of him than his transparency of character. He is a statesman and deals with all the great questions that present themselves to him from the high point of practical philosophy. He is not in the popular sense s politician, and he does not seem to weigh public matters in the scales of personal ad vantage. When pressed to make appointments he does not hesitate to disap point even his most intimate persona friends if the parties urged upon him do not measure up to his high standard of fitness The one crucial test that he requires of all applicants for public place is that they shall be the best obtainable men. His sincerity would pass even the test o Carlisle. He is entirely devoid of hy poerisy, cant, gush and pretense. He what he is and makes no effort at concealment and never attempts to appear other

than himself. While having a mind open to every sug-gestion, and while he listens patiently to everything that may be said to him in the way of advice, counsel, advocacy or criticism, he keeps his own counsel, formulates his own opinions, acts upon his own responsibility and is willing to abide by the consequences. He is modest in the estimate of his own abilities, arrogates nothing to himself, but realizes that a man in his position must be absolutely independent, self-reliant and must bear the consequences

of his own acts. After careful and painstaking investigation when he has formed his opinion and taken his stand on any public question, he is firm in his decisions, and is absolutely immovable by any considerations other than those which appeal to his intelligence, his conscience, and his patriotism.

He is a man of great kindness of heart Those who knew him most intimately are aware how tender his love, not only for the members of his own family and for his personal friends, but for all that have any claims upon his sympathy. His tenderness is not effusive, and does not always show itself, and often is repressed by his thoughtfulness and his grave consideration of public concerns. Yet it is none the less true, generous and deep. Tried by any of the tests we are accus-

tomed to apply to men in private life, we believe that President Harrison is worthy of the highest respect of all classes of his fellow-citizens, and that he will take his place in history as an honorable man, an upright citizen, an able statesman and a Wise ruler.

The State Convention City. Fort Wayne Gazette.

For the first time in the history of the Republican party in this State the State convention will not be held in Indianapolis.
Our people will be offered the opportunity
of witnessing the proceedings of a State convention of a great political party, and that at their own home. The convention will bring prominent men and leaders of the Republican party from every part of the State and will be a grand thing not only for Fort Wayne but for the entire north ern part of the State.

Our Democratic friends have several times asked for their State convention, yet their demands have been ignored by the members of the committee about Indianapolis, probably through jealously, and thinking that the Democrats in this section can be relied upon to do the voting, and not entitled to any shares in the honors prior to the campaign. We are glad to know that the Republican do not manifest this spirit, but are willing that the honors pertaining to a convention may be shared by other cities of the State.

The Republicans of old Allen are loya and enthusiastic, and they will be please that the honor has been conferred upon them. It will nerve them to better work in the coming campaign, and it causes them to feel that their work for the party is appreciated by the Republicans of the State. Fort Wayne will be glad to welcome the members of the State convention. Our people will treat their guests in a royal manner, and they will show them that the selection of this place as the convention city was no mistake. Irrespective of party a grand welcome will be given our guests

in June. An Insult to Loyal Men.

Andy Humphreys has been elected chairman of the Greene county Democratic committee. Speaking of this the Worthington Times says: Mr. Humphreys is the author of that famous resolution adopted by a Democratic meeting at Bloomfield in 1864 which said: "We oppose the voting of another dollar to carry on this unboly and hellish crusade," meaning the war for the preservation of the Union. The selection of Mr. Humphreys is a direct insult to every Democratic soldier in the county. It might be added that it is an insult to every loyal man in the Nation.

An Explanation Desired.

Marion Chronicle. The Democratic press have only ill words for the Hon. Pat. Egan, United States minister to Chili. Mr. Egan is an Irishman, a member of the Catholic Church, and a Republican. Perhaps the Democratic press will be kind enough to explain which one of these three points it is which renders him so obnoxious. His nativity ought not to be a reproach, and his religion and polities are matters of conscience that no one has a right to interfere with.

Senator Turple's Hard Job.

Kansas City Star. Since the adjournment of the national committee Senator Turpie has been devoting himself to geographical questions, and has already learned that Cincinnati is not in Missouri and Baltimore is not in Delaware. At one time the Senator had pretty hard work in convincing the committee that Indianapolis is on the map at all.

Honorable to All.

The Independent After going to press the report comes that Chili has withdrawn her offensive note, and offers to submit to arbitration the affair of the attack on the "Baltimore's sailors. This conclusion is honorable to Chill and to the United States. Our government has acted with firmness, wisdom and

The Farmers Will Pay.

Washin gton Gazette. Democratic extravagance and mismanagement has created a State debt that is simply appalling. The people are being subjected to an extra assessment, by virtue of the new tax law created by the last Legislature, to pay this indebtedness. Farmers will supply the bulk of the money.

Cleveland Not In It. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Cleveland paper says: "Give us Harrison and Cleveland for the nominees next summer, and we shall have a clean campaign on issues of policy and principle. We shall have Harrison for one of the nomees, but we can't guarantee that Clevend shall be the other.

Job for Whittier,

New York Commercial Advertiser. John G. Whittier says that if he were young man he would ally himself with some good and unpopular cause and devote his every effort to the accomplishing of its purpose. The Isaac Pusey Gray boom would offer an interesting field for Mr. Whittierjust now.

Hits the Nail on the Cranium New York Recorder

The London press seems to be quite unanimous in its opinion that there is more politics than gunpowder in the Chilian situstion. We suspect that John Bull is somewhat prejudiced in this matter on account of his Chilian I. O. U.'s.

The Grass-Burner.

afayette Courter.

Representative Bynum opposes When he wants to engage in something heroically dramatic his great brain con-

IILLS CROWD BEATEN AGAIN

Policy of the House on the Tariff Dictated by Hill, Brice and Gorman.

By 7 to 3 the Democratic Members of the Ways and Means Committee Decide to Attack the

McKinley Law by Separate Bills.

Course on the Silver Question to Be Settled by a Caucus This Evening.

Eastern Representatives Not Likely to Abide by the Action of the Majority-Politics Injected Into the Debate on the New Rules.

TARIFF AND FREE COINAGE.

Democrats Decide to Attack the McKinley Law by Separate Bills-Caucus on Silver. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- The half-hearted and vague policy which the three bosses of the Democratic party in this Congress have determined upon became even more painfully evident to-day than when Thomas B. Reed's trenchant sword severed the veil of pretense which, before yesterday, had concealed it from the public. Despite Mr. Reed's warning, however, the Democracy in the House, which it so overwhelmingly controls, and for whose action, or lack of action, it will be held responsible, is determined, like an ostrich, to hide its head in the sand.

Both of the two great questions, upon which the Democratic managers wish to avoid a decided stand in the coming presidential campaign-the tariff and the free coinage of silver-were considered to-day in the committees of ways and means and on coinage, whose composition was dictated by Gorman. Brice and Hill. The meeting of the ways and means committee resulted in a vote of 7 to 3 in favor of attacking the McKinley act by separate bills intended to place upon the free list wool, coal, iron-ore, salt, lumber, twine and a list of other things, so long as to make almost a catalogue of every American protected industry. This meeting of the committee was attended by only the Democratic members. Those who supported the policy of separate bills were all new members of the committee. They were Cochran, Montgomery, Whiting, Shively, Stevens, Bryan and Chairman Springer. The opposing votes were all cast by old members of the committee-McMillin, Turner and Wilson.

THE TWO PLANS. This action of the ways and means committee is in the nature of a choice between two distinct plans which were proposed upon the tariff policy. One plan, the one adopted to-day by the Democratic members of the committee, was to attack the McKinley tariff by separate bills. This was the plan which Chairman Springer favored. The other plan, which it has been assumed (erroneously, the action of the committee would indicate), was favored by the Democratic triumvirate, Gorman, Hill and Brice, was to report to the House a series of resolutions declaring the position of the Democratic party on the tariff question, and excusing the party from attempted legislation on the ground that it would be impossible to pass any bill through the Senate or to secure executive approval. None the less, the policy approved by the Democratic majority of the ways and means committee to-day may be regarded as a policy of inaction, since the rules which the House is still discussing can result in no action whatever unless by consent of Speaker Crisp, Mr. Catchings and Mr. McMillin, the first two of whom are absolutely controlled by the Democratic senatorial cabal. The action of the ways and means committee to-day is not final. It is subject to an appeal to the Democratic caucus, and it is very proba-ble that the Mills faction will want a gen-

eral tariff bill proposed, and will demand a caucus to discuss the situation.

The silver question will be settled in caucus. The varying statements that have been made about the Democratic policy upon this question will meet in secret conflict in caucus to be held on next Friday. Representative Harter, of Ohio, a new member, circulated a call to-day for a caucus to determine what shall be the action of the Democratic side of the House "upon the question of whether any legislation concerning the coinage of silver shall be brought up during the present session for discussion and final action." Mr. Holman, chairman of the caucus, stated that he would at once issue the call, and, after the adjournment of the House, he did call a caucus for to-morrow night.

SILVER VIEWS OF REPRESENTATIVES. "I believed with many other members of the House," said Mr. Harter, "that such a point of those who are opposed to it. The signatures to the call are not limited to the members who are opposed to the free coinage of a legal-tender silver dollar which costs the silver miner 41 cents, and which everybody else, including men, women, children and the pensioners would be obliged to take at its full value of 100 cents. but includes also those who hold the views that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would be beneficial to the general interests of the country.

The Democratic cancuses on legislative

matters, the Associated Press says, bave never been regarded as absolutely binding on members of the House, and a talk with a number of Democrats made it evident that the caucus determination on the silver question would have less of a binding force than a caucus on almost any other question. The call was circulated by anti-silver men, It is a restricted and not a binding caucus call. A number of free-coinage Democrats who were seen said they did not think the antis would abide by a decision favorable to free silver. A great many men, both for and against silver, would refuse to go into a caucus unless assured it would not be regarded as binding. Mr. Bacon, of New York, and others refused to sign the call. Mr. Bland, when told that a caucus call was in circulation and asked if he would go into it and abide by its decision said: "I don't want to be interviewed on that now. I want to wait and see what is done." Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, an anti-free-coinage Democrat on the committee, admitted that he knew of the call but said he had not signed it. He could not be induced to make answer to the question as to whether or not he would go

Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, one of the members of the coinage committee, said: "I am going to vote for a free-coinage bill in committee and in the House. I have no objection to its discussion in caucus, but on the silver question I propose to vote acwho elected me on a free-silver plank. I won't vote for any international conference to side-track the issue." Mr. Lanham, of Texas, an earnest free-silver man, said: "Before I answer that question I want an answer to this question: "Will the anti-silver men abide by the caucus!" The manner of response showed Mr. Lanham's own opinion on the question. Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, who forced the free-silver fight at the very first meeting of

the comage committee, said: "I expect to be there if a caucus is held, and see what is done. The outcome of the caucus will dependentirely on the number of Democrats who go into it. I came here instructed for free silver, and if a free-coinage bill is presented in the House I am going to vote for it, not believing that the representatives of other constituencies on the floor have the right to bind me and make me vote against the instructions of my own people. A caucus of representatives of the people elected upon certain issues is not like a party platform. Whatever my party says in its platform I shall stand by. The Eastern Democrats would not agree to be bound by the caucus action on the silver question, as was evidenced by the action